

## MORE EVIDENCE OF DOUBLE CRIME

Charlton's Coat Is Found  
at Bottom of Lake  
Como.

## THEORY THAT HE DIED WITH WIFE

Suspected Russian Remains Calm  
Under Questioning, but Con-  
flicting Stories and Fact  
That He Borrowed Weap-  
on Point to Him as  
Author of Tragedy.

Como, Italy, June 13.—A part of a man's coat, declared by some of the fishermen neighbors to have belonged to Porter Charlton, was found to-day in Lake Como, from the waters of which the body of his murdered wife, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, was recovered last Friday.

The torn garment was fished up from the bottom of the lake near the spot where the trunk containing the body of the woman was found. Today's discovery strengthens the theory of many that a double murder was committed. This is the view of Charles M. Caughy, the American consul at Milan, who believes that Charlton met the same fate as did his wife. Mr. Caughy is actively engaged in furthering the investigation. Earlier evidence that both of the Americans were killed, presumably for their valuables, was found in the blood-spattered bed at the villa which they occupied. It is declared that the seven wounds found on the woman's head did not release any such quantity of blood as left its stains in their lake shore home.

Constantine Isolotto, the chance acquaintance of the Charltons, from whom they leased the villa, remains in custody to-day and is frequently questioned as developments furnish the detectives with new grounds for inquiry. The Russian maintains his self-possession and insists that he knows nothing as to how or by whom the crime was committed.

Search of Lake Begins.  
On the suspicion that Lake Como contains the body of Charlton, a thorough search of its bottom and shores was begun to-day. The work was started in the vicinity of the spot from which the fishermen had drawn the trunk with its gruesome contents to the surface.

It was not long before the searchers were rewarded by the finding of the portion of a man's coat. This was exhibited among the fisher folk and others in the vicinity who had seen the Charltons, and some of these declared at once that it was part of a suit which the young American had worn. The search was continued with renewed interest.

Further support of the double murder theory developed as the day progressed. It had been shown that the police were in possession of several clues leading to the conclusion that Charlton had been murdered. They have, however, been decidedly reticent regarding their discoveries.

This afternoon it was learned that the investigators had determined that the stone with which the trunk was weighed had been taken from the wall of the aqueduct on the shore of the lake. The stone had been moved from a spot in the wall opposite the point at which the trunk was submerged.

Used to Weight Trunks.  
Following up this clue, the police discovered that another stone exactly similar in size had been recently dug out of the wall. This is held to be significant. The second stone, or rather the first stone moved, has not been located, and the police will not be surprised if they find that it was used to weight the surface of the lake a trunk or containing the body of Porter Charlton.

Isolotto was still further interrogated this afternoon. The detectives who questioned him claim that he has repeatedly told conflicting stories.

Borrowed Knuckle Duster.  
Milan, June 13.—The special police called by the procurator of Lombardy to investigate the murder of Mrs. Charlton, Constable Isolotto, the Russian, in his cell early this morning. A veteran detective, known as Gigi, suddenly displayed to M. Isolotto a knuckle duster, a brass weapon similar to the brass knuckles which criminals use in the United States.

"It has been proved," said the detective, "that you borrowed this from Signor Bassi, an apothecary of Cornobio. Why did you kill Mrs. Charlton?"

The Russian, fresh from sleep, was nevertheless completely on his guard. He faced the detectives without a tremor and inspected the brass weapon in the most casual manner. He said that Signor Bassi must be in error, that he had never used a knuckle duster, and that he had not seen Mr. or Mrs. Charlton since June 8. His attitude since his arrest at Roggiano has been consistently nonchalant.

However, in the opinion of the procurator, the discovery of the knuckle duster has connected the Russian directly with the crime. It appears from the evidence that Isolotto went to Cornobio last week ago. After some conversation he asked the druggist if he could procure a weapon. He hinted it is declared, that he was in danger of assault, that he had enemies who might attack him, and that he felt uneasy in his villa with only a pair of servants about.

Signor Bassi asked him if he had a revolver. Isolotto said no; that he never carried a revolver. Whereupon the apothecary consented to lend him a knuckle duster. Signor Bassi told the detectives that Isolotto accepted the weapon with thanks and did not return it.

Body Examined Again.  
Immediately after the apothecary had made his deposition the procurator requested the physicians assisting him in the case to make a further examination of the body of the woman. He desired to know if blows inflicted by brass knuckles would leave wounds such as appear upon Mrs. Charlton's head and face. The physicians, after an hour's conference, assured the procurator that it was entirely probable.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## BOGUS FIGURES BOLSTER TARIFF

People Are Deliberately  
Humbugged by Ad-  
ministration.

## GREAT HOAXES OF THE PAST YEAR

One Was Dr. Cook's Discovery  
of North Pole, the Other Ald-  
rich's Downward Revision  
of Tariff—Senator Dolliver  
Makes Stirring Defense  
of Insurgency.

Washington, June 13.—Senator Dolliver answered the critics of the Insurgents to-day in a speech delivered in the Senate during the discussion of the provision of the sundry civil appropriation bill providing \$250,000 to enable the President to gather information bearing upon the operation of the new tariff law.

Senator Clay's motion to strike out the provision was lost by a party vote of 13 to 41. Mr. Dolliver and his fellow progressives voting with the Regular Republicans. The sundry civil bill, carrying appropriations aggregating \$11,000,000, then was passed.

Mr. Dolliver's speech attracted widespread interest, and was listened to attentively. It was the reply of the insurgent Senators to the charges of party disloyalty and was a direct challenge to their opponents in the party. The President's name was freely handled and his speeches were referred to without reserve.

Hereafter, said Mr. Dolliver, it was evident that men entering Congress must become either underestimates or reject the terms and shall contend for independence within the party.

Not for Popularity.  
Discussing the President's course toward the Insurgents, Mr. Dolliver declared that they had been playing for popularity, as had been charged, and speaking of his personal relations with the President, he declared that he had never done anything to injure the administration.

"Such a charge does me the gravest injustice," he declared.

"The President is in error," declared Mr. Dolliver, "it is not necessary for men to swallow every tariff bill that is set before them, and it will be difficult to get me out of the party on such a charge. It cannot be done by lying about me or by calling me names, such as Free Trader or Demagogue. At least, it cannot be done by taking from my neck the millions of political patronage. I share the universal disgust of making a great executive department the headquarters of the awkward squad of politicians."

Mr. Dolliver undertook to show that rates had been raised—most of them in an unnecessary secret way and by subterfuge. Included in this list was the iron and steel, the sugar and woolen duties. Many of the estimates given out were intended to deceive, he declared.

Mr. Dolliver asserted that it was a strategic mistake to circulate the President's Winona speech along with his Lincoln Day address, as they were contradictory terms.

The President had given entirely different reasons in the two speeches for considering the Payne law, "the best ever enacted," he said. He declared that the tariff was being bolstered up by bogus figures.

"Last year witnessed two important hoaxes," continued Mr. Dolliver, "the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook, and the revision of the tariff downward by Senator Aldrich," he said. When the laughter which greeted this remark had died out, he added that executive felicitations had been tendered upon both events.

Denouncing the cotton schedule as a "humbug," Mr. Dolliver declared that notwithstanding protestations to the contrary, there had been an increase from 30 to 100 per cent. He asserted that the President had been egregiously misled by persons interested in making a different showing. "It is vain to try to cover up the situation; the truth is that the Dingley law was evicted, and the facts will be known."

Mr. Dolliver closed with the expression of confidence that the time was near at hand when the public would demand more justice in law making and higher standards on the part of legislators themselves.

After Mr. Clay's motion to strike out the provision had been defeated, Senator Bacon moved to amend the river Act, so as to require that not more than two-thirds of the experts to be employed under the paragraph should be of one political party. He charged that a partisan inquiry was contemplated. The amendment was voted down and the bill then was passed.

## HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE

Sudden Cloudburst Carries Death to 150  
People, Germany.

Cologne, Germany, June 13.—Great loss of life has occurred in the Ahr Valley of the Eifel region as the result of a cloudburst, which swept the district Sunday night. Late estimates place the total number of dead at 150.

News of the catastrophe reached here to-day. Numerous streams in the region had made the stream unusually high, and as a result of an unusually heavy downpour Sunday night, the river Ahr suddenly overflowed, the water carrying death and destruction in its path.

The greatest loss of life occurred where two barlocks, containing Italian completely destroyed. The railway had been struck in one village, destroying ten houses, and seriously injuring four persons, as to require that not more than two-thirds of the experts to be employed under the paragraph should be of one political party. He charged that a partisan inquiry was contemplated. The amendment was voted down and the bill then was passed.

The flood subsided early to-day, and suddenly as it came, and the danger is now passed. Many peasants, however, have lost everything and are dependent on charity.

## BALLINGER UNFIT FOR HIS POSITION

"Prosecution" Declares  
Case Against Him  
Is Clear.

## DEFENSE SAYS HE'S A MARTYR

Claims Secretary Is Victim of  
Plot Concocted by Pinchot,  
Garfield and Others—Both  
Sides File Their Briefs in  
Famous Government  
Row.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—Briefs were filed by the attorneys for the "prosecution" and "defense" with the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee to-day.

The committee did not meet to-day, but will assemble next Saturday to prepare for its deliberations.

Attorney Brandeis, counsel for former Special Agent Glavis, and Attorney Pepper, counsel for former Forester Pinchot, contended in their briefs that the evidence adduced during the investigation has shown Secretary Ballinger to be unfit to administer the affairs of the public domain because of an obvious bias toward a policy of distribution, instead of conservation, of the people's land. They condemn his attitude toward the champions of conservation and charge him with causing embarrassment to the President and loss to the people.

Equally insistent that Mr. Ballinger was innocent and that the Interior Department have not been open to criticism, Attorney Vertrees, counsel for the secretary, declares that none of the accusations made against him has been sustained by presentation of facts.

Conspiracy Afoot.  
Mr. Vertrees attempts to show by the evidence that there has been a conspiracy afoot to secure Mr. Ballinger's removal from office because he disapproved of the so-called "Garfield policies."

"If any one of these men—Glavis, Pinchot, Jones, Kerby, Hoyt, Newell or Davis, has told the truth, the Secretary of the Interior is disgraced and unfit for office," declares Attorney Brandeis, counsel for L. R. Glavis, whom he trusts the committee will record their definite conviction that the immediate care of the public domain is now in unsafe hands, says Attorney George W. Pepper, counsel for former Forester Gifford Pinchot.

The Brandeis brief contains a scathing denunciation of Mr. Ballinger for his course in dealing with the Cunningham-Alaskan coal claims and for his treatment of Glavis, whom he insists was sacrificed because he sought to protect the people's lands from falling into the hands of a monopoly. Pinchot and his conservationists are strongly defended by Mr. Pepper, who proceeds on the assumption, he says, that the failure of the attempt to make any case against the forest service. On the other hand, he attacks the administration of the Interior Department, and says it has been shown that the course pursued has been characterized by a "lack of fidelity to the public interest," that Mr. Ballinger is actually responsible for "the entire series of unhappy events," and that he himself irrevocably committed to an endorsement of the secretary had he not at critical points been "suggested" as to what was happening within the department.

## Denounces Ballinger.

Mr. Brandeis criticizes Mr. Ballinger as commissioner of the General Land Office, and as a private citizen, because he appeared before the department in behalf of the claimants, at whose disposal he had placed knowledge and fidelity to the public interest. He says, however, that the department service, notwithstanding the existence of a law which forbade his practicing before the department, because he delegates responsibility of deciding those important cases to subordinates, who, he says, knew Mr. Ballinger favored the Cunningham claimants.

"The fact that he had acted as attorney for the Cunningham claimants might well have kept Mr. Ballinger from accepting the office of secretary," says Mr. Brandeis.

## LONG TOUR ENDS

Atlanta-New York Good Roads Car  
Arrive at Destination.

New York, June 13.—Just at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, punctually on schedule, fifty-seven of the seventy of the automobiles in the Atlanta-New York good roads tour turned into the City Hall Park. From the steps of the City Hall, Mayor Gaynor reviewed the long line and the tourists proceeded to Herald Square, where the 1,000-mile journey ended. Eight more cars, that met with accidents along the way are expected to finish the trip.

The first of the metropolitan territory was at St. George, Staten Island, where the tourists were entertained at the Staten Island Club. Afterward there was a dinner at a Staten Island hotel, during which Mayor Gaynor welcomed the travelers to the city.

The Mayor commented that ten years ago such a tour would hardly have been contemplated, while to-day Hamilton's airship had sailed from New York to Philadelphia. Such progress in another ten years, he said, would wipe out sectionalism entirely and there would be no North, South, East or West.

## PHYSICIAN IS SHOT

Patient Declares That He Had Been  
Neglected.

St. Louis, June 13.—Dr. John M. Grant, one of the best known physicians of this city, was shot twice and perhaps fatally wounded by Aloysius W. Rayne, a driver for a department store, to-day. The physician was en route to his office when he was attacked. Rayne was arrested in a stable to which he had driven after the shooting. One of the bullets passed through Dr. Grant's body, the other struck his head.

A stenographer at Dr. Grant's office said the shooting followed Dr. Grant's orders to the driver to move his wagon from the curb.

Rayne, at the police station, said he had been a patient of Dr. Grant, and that the treatment he had received had been a failure. He said he had been a patient of Dr. Grant's, and that the treatment he had received had been a failure. He said he had been a patient of Dr. Grant's, and that the treatment he had received had been a failure.

At the hospital, after Dr. Grant was operated on, it was said he probably would recover.

## CRASH CARRIES SCORE TO DEATH

Many Lives Sacrificed  
When Montreal Her-  
ald Building Collapses

## HUNDREDS HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

Structure Crushed by Falling  
Tank, While Fire Adds Its  
Horrors to Disaster—Upper  
Floors Crowded With Peo-  
ple at Time of Ac-  
cident.

Montreal, Que., June 13.—Between twenty and thirty people lost their lives to-day when the supporter of the sprinkler system, on the roof of the Herald Building gave way and the great mass of metal and water, weighing thirty-five tons, went crashing to the basement. Fire broke out immediately, adding its horrors to the disaster.

The firemen displayed splendid heroism in rescuing scores of people from perilous positions on the tottering walls. Some of the walls had to come down before the work of recovering the bodies could be safely attempted, and it was not until after 6 o'clock this evening that the first body, charred and mangled beyond recognition, was brought out.

All of those who escaped agree that the first warning of the impending disaster passed almost unnoticed. There was a slight creaking, then a little more, somewhat more pronounced, but it was not until the ceiling plaster began to fall that a rush for the stairway began.

Before any one reached it there occurred a final deafening crash, and then chaos. Some survivors fell of falling one and two floors before the awful crash died away and then they found themselves in a place of safety. The majority sought safety by rushing to the front of the building, facing on Victoria Square.

Parts of Floors Hold.  
Fortunately, all the floors held for about thirty feet back from the front wall, and it was due to the fact that the death list does not run into the hundreds, as there were nearly 300 people in the building at the time.

When the first shock and ladder company reached the scene, the firemen found the windows of the upper floors were broken and the crowd on the sidewalk, which had been brought down to safety, were not to jump, but to wait for the firemen to be quickly placed in position and house in danger brought to the ground.

One ladder was hoisted, reaching to the fourth floor, on which the bindery was located. It came down two windows. From one of these a little girl crept along the coping until she could reach the ladder.

Grasping a rung with one hand and placing a foot on another, she lent a helping hand to eight other girls twice her size. When all the girls had reached the ladder and had been brought down to safety she came down alone. By this time the fire had started and windows were pouring from the front windows. The little girl started when she reached the bottom of the ladder.

## Taken From Ruins.

A dozen injured persons were taken from the ruins by the firemen, many of them with broken limbs. Of these one, a young man, named Vidal, a student, was the most daring. Half an hour after the firemen reached the building Vidal was heard groaning and was located under a pile of debris, which he could not be disengaged. Despite the fact that the flames were creeping perilously near, three firemen began to dig him out. He was brought to the relief of a clique of reckless cotton gamblers threatened, with a disaster into which they put themselves.

Representative Lever would Have Guns Turned on the Big Criminals.

## RAPS ADMINISTRATION

Declares Cotton Pool Proceed-  
ings Rush to Relief of Clique  
of Gamblers.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—A criticism of the administration's proceeding in New York against certain cotton operators and Southern spinners was voiced in the House to-day by Representative Lever, of South Carolina, in a speech in which he urged the relief of a clique of reckless cotton gamblers threatened, with a disaster into which they put themselves.

The cause of the disaster was the breaking of the supports of the tank of the sprinkler system. This tank was located a little to the rear of the center of the building, which was a result of the fire, and the purpose of the newspaper and its job department.

The building was valued at \$150,000, and was owned by the Herald Company, while the valuation of the plant is placed at \$300,000.

The insurance on the building and plant totaled \$177,000.

The Herald appeared this evening as an eight-page paper, arrangements having been made with the Gazette to continue its publication until new quarters can be secured.

Some of the injured were treated at the hospital. Some of them were badly injured, but it is believed none will die.

## Crum's Nomination Confirmed.

Washington, June 13.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of William D. Crum, of South Carolina, to be United States Minister to Liberia. Dr. Crum is the negro appointed several years ago by President Roosevelt to be collector of customs at Charles Town, W. Va.

The nomination for several years, and prevented his confirmation. The nomination finally was withdrawn and a white man appointed. It was understood at the time that Dr. Crum would be given some other appointment.

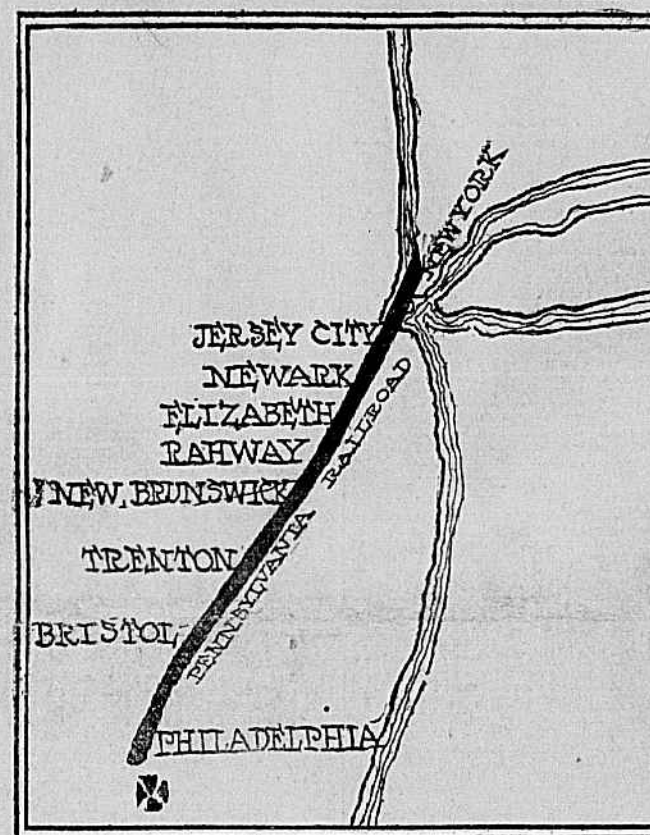
## Girl Sets New Mark.

New Bedford, Conn., June 13.—At the field day meet held in connection with the graduation exercises of the Ingleside School for Girls held to-day, Carolyn Hale, of the class of 1911, of New York City, broke the world record for girls in the running high jump by clearing the bar at 4 feet 7 5/8 inches. She also won five of the six events on the program.

## HAMILTON BREAKS RECORD IN CROSS COUNTRY FLIGHT



HAMILTON AT THE STEERING WHEEL IN HIS AEROPLANE.



COURSE COVERED BY HAMILTON.

## SCOURGE TEMPLE OF HIGH FINANCE EGYPTIAN AGENT IS STILL TRUSTED

Representative Lever would Have Guns Turned on the Big Criminals.

Roosevelt's Speech Fails to Bring Him Into Disfavor.

## RAPS ADMINISTRATION

Declares Cotton Pool Proceed-  
ings Rush to Relief of Clique  
of Gamblers.

## ACTION IN COMMONS

Attempted Slap at "Colonel"  
Headed Off by Sir Edward Grey.

London, June 13.—Replying to an interpellation by Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry D. Grey, Liberal, in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey declared that Sir Eldon Gorst, the British agent in Egypt, had been given the complete confidence of the government.

Sir Henry thereupon requested the foreign secretary to send a copy of his reply to Mr. Roosevelt. Sir Edward answered that he could see no reason for doing anything of the kind. The exchanges between the foreign secretary and Mr. Dingley, which served to enlighten the day's proceedings in the House, came as a sequel to Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Guildhall, in the course of which he criticized the British administration in Egypt as being rather more lenient toward the Nationalists than was justified by the conditions there.

Move Was Anticipated.  
Since the delivery of the speech it has been considered inevitable that Sir Henry would take advantage of the opportunity to attack the government's policy in its African dependency. Sir Henry is a Liberal and the attitude of the government toward Sir Eldon's administration in Egypt was a constant and serious interference with commerce.

He declared that a great change would come over the spirit of the dreams of the membership of the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Henry W. Taft, its attorney, who is a brother of President Taft, should announce one of the foremost of the government to consult with Attorney-General Wickersham about the affairs of the exchange, and that the Attorney-General had directed him to return to New York with a message to exchange members that he had made up his mind to stop illegitimate trading in future contracts.

Turn your guns on the big criminals," urged Mr. Lever, "and scourge the temple of high finance."

New Building for New Orleans.  
Washington, June 13.—The purchase of land for a building for a sub-treasury at New Orleans, is provided in a Senate bill passed by the Senate to-day. It carries an appropriation of \$250,000.

Guilt of Murder.  
Lima, O., June 13.—Anthony Vittoria, who shot and killed Albert Frye, a Pennsylvania brakeman, March 21, to-day was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

From New York to Philadelphia and Return  
He Soars in  
Aeroplane.

## ROUND TRIP IS MADE WITHIN TWELVE HOURS

In Epochal Journey He Over-  
comes Obstacles Never Before  
Attempted by Any Aviator and  
Wins Fortune as Reward of  
His Daring—Special Train  
Bearing Devoted Wife and  
Mother Follow Speck in Sky,  
Keeping Him in Sight Most of  
Way.

New York, June 13.—Charles K. Hamilton arose from Governor's Island in an aeroplane this morning and sped without a break eighty-eight miles to Philadelphia in a remarkable cross-country flight under the auspices of the New York Times and the Philadelphia Public Ledger. He made the trip in one hour and fifty minutes, leaving Governor's Island at 7:35, and landing at Philadelphia at 9:30.

Alighting at Aviation Field, he delivered letters from Governor Hughes and Mayor Gaynor to Governor Stuart and Mayor Reuburn, accepted messages of congratulation from the New York and Philadelphia newspapers, and then, after a brief intermission for food, fuel and oil.

He had flown approximately seventy miles of his return journey when a blizzard drove him to descend to a landing at South Amherst, N. Y., at 12:35 P. M. The propeller was broken there, but after repairs had been made, Hamilton resumed his flight at 6:20 and landed at Governor's Island at 6:58. Thus the return trip was made in one hour and thirty-six minutes, at an estimated average speed of 54.86 miles an hour, which breaks the record made in the Curtiss flight from Albany to New York.

That Hamilton did not make the return trip so easily as the outgoing trip was due only to an omission of haste. He neglected to clean his spark plugs; they fouled, the engine balked, and he had to come down on the banks of the Raritan River, two miles above South Amherst.

Records Are Smashed.  
Curtiss still holds the official record for speed, but Hamilton to-day took all American records for cross-country distance and duration, and using his own figures for the return journey, his average speed per mile established a new figure.

The accident to the propeller in the Jersey swamp was the second mishap of the kind during the day, but he secured a new propeller, and with a new set of spark plugs the aviator was able to finish within twelve hours, although twenty-four hours were allowed in the terms of his contract.

During the whole of his first lap Hamilton never varied more than two minutes from his time card, and came down on the handkerchief laid to mark his landing place, from the propeller to a homing pigeon settling on its perch.

It is an interesting coincidence that Hamilton won his honors to-day with the same biplane that won the international speed trophy for Glen H. Curtiss at Rheims last year, and that he was driven by the same propeller, which Curtiss recently made his historic flight from Albany to New York.

Hamilton overcame to-day obstacles of geography and setbacks of luck that no other aviator has ever conquered. He flew thirty-two miles over the salt water with no protection but three inner tubes of bicycle tires wrapped around his waist. He took chances on roof tops, bridges and moving trains that have never been even thought of before, let alone attempted. With a missing engine and a propeller compelled to subside, propellers, he still kept going, and tonight his resolution brought his own reward.

Ideal for Flight.  
The weather was ideal for flight. As Hamilton wheeled his aeroplane from its tent on Governor's Island, a special train chartered by the New York Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger, and carrying his mother, his wife, his chief mechanic, Albert C. Doty, and Mrs. Doty, stood on a siding of the Pennsylvania terminal in Jersey City waiting for the word.

Waiting aboard the conductor, and at 7:15 sharp the special stirred gently and came to a sudden stop again. It was a false start. Hamilton had attempted to rise, and after a brief run over the sands of Governor's Island, he abruptly halted, much to the mystification of his gallery. What had happened was this: the sands were soft from the rains and the biplane, in running on narrow tires, sank deep. In sinking, one of the wheels kicked up the end of a hidden stick of dynamite, which caused a collision with the whirling propeller.

A long splitter four inches wide was torn out of one of the blades, and the aviator had to shut off his engine. Then followed necessary delay in fitting the propeller used by Curtiss in his flight from Albany to New York.

Start Is Made.  
At 7:35 Hamilton was off again. One minute and a half later the word of his start had flashed to the Pennsylvania terminal in Jersey City, and the special train was after him. Hamilton's route to Elizabeth, where it was hoped the train would meet him, lay for sixteen miles over the waters of the lower harbor and the Kill Van Kull, behind Staten Island, two miles farther than the distance to Elizabeth from Jersey City by rail.

No sight of an aeroplane at Elizabeth. No sight of one at South Amherst. But at Rahway, 19.4 miles out, the engineer glimpsed something in shape like a huge dragon flying far ahead of him and far above him.